Nonwhite women are short of men

Los Angeles Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C. — There are 200,000 more females in the United States than there are males, and this preponderance of females is confined to the non-white population, according to a formidable document called "Estimated Population of the United States, by Age, Color, and Sex: 1945 and 1944", sent out this week by Joseph R. Houchins, specialist in Negro statistics with the Census bureau.

The composition of the population by color has not changed appreciably in the past five years—nonwhites constituting about 10% of the population both in 1940 and 1945.

According to Houchins, the five years also showed a 23% increase in the number of nonwhite children under five—1,312,019 to 1,613,450—which is lower than the 25% increase among white children under five—9,229,505 to 11,533,460.

Nonwhites 21 and over, including armed forces overseas, increased by 664,852, or 8.6% (7,753,093 in 1940 to 8,417,945 in 1945), while the whites increased only 7.5% (76,243,536 to 81,992,725)

In 1945, the median age of the total nonwhite population, including armed forces overseas, was 25.3, five years younger than the median white age, 30.3.

U. S. Population Up 8,000,000 In 5 Years

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—(AP)—The Census Bureau said today that during the five years ending July 1, 1945, the population of the United States, including armed forces overseas, increased by 8,000,000. Population as of that date was 139,621,431.

The increase, which the bureau attributed to the wartime rise in the birth rate, was about 10 per cent less than the increase for the ten year period from 1930 to 1940. Another cause for the increase was the excess of arrivals of citizens and aliens over departures, the net immigration totalling nearly 600,000 in the five-year period.

14 Million Negroes Found in United States

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The Negro population of the United States in 1945 is estimated at 14 millions, according to Joseph R. Houchins of the Department of Commerce, specialist in Negro statistics.

There are about 200,000 more women, says Mr. Houchins, than there are men among the nonwhite populations, but the ratio of Negroes remains the same 10 per cent of the total population.

The largest increase among non-whites was in the group under five years of age, which showed nearly 100,000 more in 1945 than in 1944. In this 1945 count, there were exactly 300 more males in this age group than females. The increase in the number of children in this age group in the non-white population was not as great as it was in the white population by percentages based on the 1940 census.

Adult Population Increase Shown in Census Report

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

The percentage increase in the number of nonwhite persons 21 and over in the United States from 1940 to 1945 was greater than that for whites, according to a recent report issued by the Bureau of the Census.

In the report, released by Director J. C. Capt, it is pointed out that the estimates for 1945 are only preliminary and subject to revision.

Whereas the number of nonwhites 21 years and over, including those in the armed forces overseas, increased 8.6% (664,852) or from 7,753,093 in 1941 to 8,419,945 in 1945, the number of whites 21 and over increased only 7.5% (5,749,239) or from 76,243,536 in 1940 to 81,992,725 in 1945.

Over 139 Million Now

It was revealed that the population of all classes increased from a 131,669,275 total (66,061,592 males and 65,607,683 females) in 1940 to a 139,621,431 total (69,694,981 males and 69,926,451 females) in 1945.

The nonwhite population increased from 13,454,405, including 6,613,044 males and 6,841,361 females, in 1940 to 14,568,294 or 7,155,308 males and 7,412,986 females in 1945.

Percentage of Nonwhites Same

Moreover, while the population of the entire country increased about 6%, with children under 5 showing the largest increase (25%), the composition of the population by color did not change materially, the nonwhites constituting about 10% in both 1940 and 1945.

Also revealed in the report was the fact that there was an increase of some 200,000 females. However, it was pointed out, the increase was confined to the nonwhite group, in which they outnumbered the males.

Among the whites, men still slightly outnumbered females.

High Birth Rate

The figures, as a whole, the report stated, reflected "a relatively high birth rate, a relatively low civilian death rate, a steady flow of civilian immigrants and a comparatively small number of military deaths."

Almost as high as the 25% increase in the number of white children under five (9,229,505 in 1940 to 11,533,460 in 1945) was that in the same group of the nonwhite population, where the increase was from 1,312,019 in 1940 to 1,613,450 in 1945 or 23%.

Median Age Greater

Although the number in the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 decreased because of the decline in birth rates between the two World Wars, the median age for the country increased from 29.0 years in 1940 to 29.7 in 1945.

(The median age is that age which divides the population into two equal groups, one half being older and one half younger, than the median.)

The median increase was attributed to the fact that the population 55 years and over gained about 2,600,000 or 13% during the 5-year period, attesting to the decline in age-specific mortality rates and reflecting a trend toward an increasingly older population.

Nonwhites 5 Years Lower

It was pointed out that estimates of the 55 and over nonwhite group had to be adjusted because the figures indicated biased reporting in light of the number expected to survive in 1940 of those 45 and over in 1930.

Five years lower than the median age of the total white population, including armed forces overseas (30.3), was that of the similar nonwhite group, which was 25.3.

14½ Million Of U.S. Population Colored: Census

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Of the 139,621,431 people in the United States on July 1 of last year, 14,568,294 were members of races other than the white race, the Bureau of the Census announced this week.

Non-white females outnumbered non-white males by 257,678 with 7,155,308 non-whites being males and 7,412,986 being females.

On the debit side of the ledger the Census Bureau revealed that deaths from tuberculosis among non-whites were 112.9 per one hundred thousand in 1943, while among the entire population the rate was only 42.6 for the same number. Death rate figures for 1944 and 1945 were not available.

Non-white figures quoted by the bureau include Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and all other races not considered white.

'White Man's Country'

News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.

Another of the phrases sometimes employed by the Bilbonians which The News and Courier dislikes is "white man's country" when it is applied to South Carolina. South Carolina is a country owned by the men whose diligence, thrift, good sense, ambition and self-sacrifice, whether they be white or colored, gain possessions in it. To do this they take risks, and a large proportion of them, for one or another reason, fail. It might have been a colored men's country, for the most part, for in 1910, 45 years after they had been emancipated, they outnumbered the white people by 156,000 in a whole population of less than 1,400,000. In 1940, the whites were a majority of 227,000 in 1,900,000. This gain in numbers of white people over negro population in 30 years is of first importance and significance to the state, and it is not yet fully understood.

Negro Domination In South A Bogey

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., June 19.—"Since reconstruction times the south has attributed the pernicious, political, industrial and educational retardation of its Negro population to the fear of Negro domination, and only quite recently resurrected this 'bogey,'" Charles E. Hall, statistician for the Elks, pointed out recently.

There is not now a state in the south where Negroes exceed or constitute 50 per cent of the total population, Hall declares. However, he says, "the hobgoblin of Negro political domination is still used as an alibi for the continued suppression and humiliation of not only American-born Negroes, but also of the dark-skinned persons of Mexico, Central and South America, Haiti and some dependencies."

Migration of Negroes from the south to other sections of the country has increased since the end of hostilities, it is shown, and the writer feels local southern governments should have no further fear of political domination even though this forced migration may cause some white men of the south to do heavy manual labor for a change.

Hall's article further recalls that less than half a century ago up to 1920 there were more Negroes than whites in Mississippi and South Carolina. Now every state has a white majority. Again, in 1900, there were 286 counties in 12 states in which Negroes constituted 50 per cent or more of the total population, but in 1940 there were only 180 such counties in 11 states as follows: Georgia, 46; Mississippi, 35; South Carolina, 22; Alabama and Virginia, 18 each; Louisiana, 15; Arkansas and Texas, 3 each, while Tennessee, Florida and which gave to the world the infamous Ku Klux Klan has only such counties.

Population Studied In All 46 Counties

Charleston, S. C. News and Courier

Aug. 8, W. D. 1946

The 1942 general assembly enacted legislation adopting the 1940 census as the basis for apportionment. The resulting ratio fixed at 15,321 number of persons to be represented by one member of the house of representatives. Apparent discrepancies in this rule are accounted for by the constitutional provision distributing the remainder of the 124 representatives to counties having the largest fractions.

South Carolina is 57.1 per cent white, but its counties vary in ratio from a low of 26.8 per in Calhoun to a high of 86.8 Pickens. In general, however, counties hold approximately same relative position whether

Columbia, Aug. 7. The negroes of South Carolina, though without the voice in the Democratic party, nevertheless influence the apportionment of representatives in the general assembly.

The constitution of 1895 provides that "The House of Representatives shall consist of 124 members, to be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants contained in each." It further provides that each county shall have one representative for even though its population not comprise a 124th part of the state's population.

listed by total population or by white population.

Notably at variance with this general rule are four counties whose rank in total population greatly exceeds that in white population. Widest variation is in Williamsburg county, which ranks 14th in total population but 28th in white standing. Sumter drops from ninth to 22nd if white population alone is counted. Clarendon falls from 26th to 35th and Orangeburg from seventh to 16th.

On the other hand, Saluda would rise from 42nd to 32nd on the basis of white population. Cherokee would rise from 22nd to 14th, Pickens from 17th to 10th.

Adherence to representation as well as suffrage on the basis of white persons alone would result in marked changes in the general assembly. As it is now, there is as great a difference as 12,767 in the number of white persons represented by a single member of the house.

McCormick county's single representative has a native white con-

stituency of 3,327 persons. Conversely, each of Pickens's two

16,094

white persons.

In Allendale, Beaufort, Calhoun, Jasper and McCormick counties, each representative has a white constituency of fewer than 5,000 persons. The five counties are predominantly negro, ranging from 26.8 per cent white in Calhoun to 35.9 per cent in Jasper.

On the other hand, each house member from Anderson, Cherokee, Chesterfield, Greenville, Horry, Lancaster, Lexington, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg and Union counties represents more than 10,000 white persons. These 11 counties range in white population from 61.8 per cent in Chesterfield to 86.8 in Pickens, with an average of 74 per cent white.

Thus it is that the white constituents of the five small counties cited have equal representation in the senate and greater representation in the house than have the same number of white persons in the 11 populous counties listed.

The Charleston delegation stands almost midway between the extreme cases cited. Each of Charleston's eight house members represents approximately 7,484 white persons.

Puerto Ricans Invade NYC at Rate of 1,000 Weekly

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-10-46

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK—How many people are aware of the fact that in New York City the Puerto Rican population today is upwards of 300,000; that seven airlines are bringing them in from Puerto Rico at the rate of 150 daily; that ships sailing from that country to New York are overcrowded and oversubscribed; and that their total population in the big city will be well above a million within the next decade?

These facts have been buried by the city fathers who have been turning a deaf ear to the plight and miserable conditions under which Puerto Ricans live here. But they can not be overlooked by Colored Americans who find themselves living in the same apartment houses, attending the same theatres and restaurants, and working side by side with the newcomers.

Harlemites, roughly numbering around 700,000, will eventually be exceeded by the Puerto Ricans . . . facts which cannot be ignored much longer by politicians, economists and sociologists.

Have Seven Theatres

Puerto Ricans now have almost a dozen Spanish-speaking motion picture theatres, a growing number of retail shops, a Spanish newspaper, and various other business endeavors. The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

The largest increase in numbers has been observed during the 5 years prior to World War II. Puer- to Rico is overpopulated, lacking industrial and economic means to insure a decent income to its present working manpower.

Puerto Ricans are in most cases encouraged to migrate to New York, where their relatives and friends can show some financial improvement over the folks back home.

Most of them are either paying their own fares here or borrowing money. It costs about $125 to fly here from San Juan. During the war, Pan-American was making the only flights to America, but since V-J Day, many other airlines are taking over similar flights.

Ships Charge $60

The Spanish newspaper, "La Prensa," is filled with advertisements of airlines making the trips. Ships, which only make trips twice monthly, charge $60. They are always filled to capacity and oversubscribed.

A large number of Puerto Ricans coming here just fall in on other Puerto Rican families whom they do not even know and prevail upon them to let them share their apartments with them.

There are cases of 3 and 4 families living together in overcrowded, unsanitary flats. The average Puerto Rican is kind and willing to lend a hand, and never turns away another fellow countryman from his door. Sat. 8-10-46

None of them are assured employment upon their arrival to New York. Some come here because friends write them telling them of job opportunities; others get jobs through recommendation of relatives once they are here.

System Haphazard

The whole system is haphazard; and although there are no problems of employment at the present time, due to their willingness to accept low-paying jobs, a vast majority of them were unemployed during the depression.

In the event of another depression, it is felt they will be the first to be discharged, even ahead of colored Americans.

Due to lack of vocational and industrial training, their full employment opportunities are limited to low wage occupations. The vast majority are employed as unskilled workers in factories, restaurant services, clothing industries, shipdock work and other places where manual labor is predominant. Inability to speak English also makes them the last to be hired.

There is a small number of white collar workers and professionals employed in civil service, teaching, factory management, hotel management and engineering. However, it is negligible compared to their population.

Some Open Stores

Some also have branched out into the retail fields, operating grocery and meat markets, barber shops, clothing shops, small furniture stores, and moving vans. In the importing and exporting business, a few white collar workers are employed by large firms to carry on the South American and Spanish Departments.

Puerto Ricans have taken over jobs formerly held by colored Americans who progressed from lower-paying, menial positions such as porters and kitchen help, to better-paying ones. In the main, there has been no competition between the two for these types of work.

In many establishments, they work together side by side, particularly in contractors' factories, which have recently sprung up in Brooklyn, Harlem and the Bronx in residential sections.

Here they have been found to get along very well while operating small machines on blouses and dresses. In New York's post offices, both have managed to work in harmony. Thus far, no serious cases of friction between these two great minorities have developed.

Picture May Change

Whether this will continue to be the case should unemployment disruptions enter the picture, and competition for any kind of job be the order of the day, remains to be seen.

The Puerto Ricans are distributed in five large and a few smaller fast-growing communities: Spanish-Harlem, Central Park West section, Washington Heights and Chelsea District . . . all of these in Manhattan; the Prospect, Longwood, Wales, Tinton and other Avenue sections in the East Bronx; the Atlantic Avenue, Borough Hall, Navy Yard, Tompkins, Greenpoint Districts in Brooklyn; and in addition, there are hundreds of families scattered throughout the city, including Staten Island and Long Island City.

Some Puerto Rican families will be housed in the James Weldon Johnson Housing Project in East Harlem.

A great many of them are sending money back home to their relatives and friends to enable them to make ends meet in Puerto Rico, and also to finance their trips to America.

Bureau Aids Destitutes

One of the most effective jobs being done for Puerto Ricans here is that of Harris L. Present, white, counsel for the Spanish-American Youth Bureau, Inc. Himself not a Puerto Rican, Present has identified himself with their cause.

He is aiding their coming to America, rendering unselfish service for their social and economic adjustment to a new country's way of life, and seeking to influence city officials to recognize the existence of such a powerful and potential minority in New York.

Mr. Present predicted to the AFRO that the Puerto Rican problem is a serious one that must be met; that sooner or later we will have great trouble unless we improve their conditions.

Poverty, overcrowded apartments, life in the slums, bad health, an increase in crime are situations that need attention.

Puerto Ricans usually move into apartments vacated by colored persons. Their standard of living is much lower; the types of jobs more menial; their education very poor; and their rates of disease, with particular emphasis on tuberculosis and venereal diseases, even greater.

Would Unite Groups

He seeks to unite the two groups in a battle for equality and a decent life. Present explains that both are discriminated against, segregated and forced to undergo inhuman treatment.

"A minority group gains greater strength by cooperating with other minority groups," he says.

A founder of the Spanish-American Youth Bureau, Inc., three years ago at the instigation of the Youth Council Bureau of the District Attorney's office, the attorney is also counsel for the Puerto Rican Employees' Association and 1st vice-president of the East Harlem League for Unity.

He is also identified with several other civic organizations for the promotion of interracial and intercultural harmony.

Ruperto Ruiz is president of the Bureau. Ed Lewis of the Urban League has taken great interest in the problems of New York Puerto Ricans, and, together with Present, has pressed for an immediate solution before the danger signal comes and it is too late for action.

Migrants Can Obtain Help

The News and Courier

The city councils of Detroit, New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Jersey City have not yet voted appropriations of money to induce negro immigration from the Southern states. It is not necessary to assist immigrants with money, though it may be later. However, it is likely that able-bodied and intelligent negroes who are dissatisfied with conditions in the South would obtain assistance in getting out of it by writing letters to The New York Times and other humanitarian newspapers of the Northern cities inviting the Southern negroes to come and settle "in their midst". Educated negroes of the South who are agitating for better treatment are overlooking opportunities when they do not send letters to The New York Times, its contemporary The Chicago Sun and the uplifting newspapers of Detroit. Ten letters a week written by negroes in the South and describing the terrors of "Bilboism" sent to The Times would greatly add to the force of its tearful editorials. The Southern negroes can use the Northern "Liberal" press to immense advantage, and that press will welcome their letters. Charleston, S.C. Wed. 11-6-46

Where Is No Jim Crow

The News and Courier Charleston, S.C.

Newspapers of New York, Detroit, Chicago, other benevolent communities, cannot expose the treatment of Southern negroes from day to day, in the manner they do, without contrasting the privileges and rights that negroes in their home towns enjoy. So they invite Southern negroes, virtually promising them rewards, to come to them and share in the enjoyment. In the Northern cities is no Jim Crow. They wish to have more inhabitants. The political campaign having ended, the campaign of our Northern friends to induce negro immigration will, for the time, lose a little of its speed and energy, but it will revive before 1948. The News and Courier directs attention of all discontented Southern colored people to the attractions of New York, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Jersey City. Great Northern cities are the desirable homes for the oppressed negroes, and if proof of what is here said is demanded, doubters are referred to the New York Times. Dissatisfied Southern negroes may write to The Times and to the New York Chamber of Commerce. Sat. 11-9-46

Migration

Exodus Of Mississippi Negro Population Asked

advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—(U.P.)—The entire Negro population of Mississippi—1,000,000 persons—was asked today by the National Negro Council to move north out of their state as a "peaceful answer to the homespun Hitlers in Congress." 2-10-46

Council Director Edgar Brown, in a side-note to the Council's circulation of petitions seeking impeachment of Senator Theodore Bilbo (D), Mississippi, called upon the black population to "come north where they can vote and be housed with the millions of families and friends of Army and Navy veterans." Sun.

EXODUS LEADS TO CITY HOUSING SHORTAGE

Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The great Negro exodus from the south between World War I and World War II is now bursting the seams of urban areas above the Mason and Dixon line, according to a national survey report here last week. 2-16-46

One in every four city houses occupied by whites is substandard, while two out of every three occupied by non-whites are substandard, the report discloses. "Boxtown," a Negro section in the southeastern part of this city, looks like the old shantytowns of the depression period. "Buckeye Road" in Phoenix, Ariz., resembles "Boxtown."

At the end of World War I Negroes concentrated in restricted areas in the oldest and most deteriorated areas in cities such as Philadelphia, East St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit and New York. 2-16-46

But World War II, with its new migration of Negroes from all parts of the south, is responsible for bursting of the seams in the cities.

No longer do all of New York's Negroes live in Harlem. They are now in Washington Heights, the Bronx, Williamsbridge, overflowing into the adjacent towns of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and Yonkers.

Across the river, their numbers in Brooklyn have increased and large numbers live in Jamaica, Corona and other sections of Long Island.

There is little room for expansion in these cities, especially in New York.

Varying South's Economy Would Halt Migration

Washington Tribune, Columbus, D.C.

Tues 3-12-46

(NNPA).—Diversification of the South's economy would lessen the migration of colored people to industrial centers of the North, according to the annual report of Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, which was recently made public.

Mr. Andersons believes that widening of farm and urban opportunities in the South would cut down migration northward.

One of the causes of migration of colored people from southern rural areas to northern industrial centers is the mechanization of cotton production. Mr. Anderson believes that it is impossible to stop such mechanization and to offset it he urges development of a program for employing displaced southern labor.

"More urban jobs will benefit the South's farmers, as well as the surplus farm population, through the growth of nearby markets for milk, eggs, fresh vegetables and fruit," he said. "In short, local industrialization will provide more work on as well as off southern farms."

Would Lessen Movers

He added that more diversity in the South's economy, both on and off the farm, would actually lessen the need to move away from cotton.

Soil preparation and cotton cultivation by mechanical power, the report reveals, are common already and it is believed that through mechanical devices the labor requirement for the entire job of producing cotton can be held down to about eight hours for each acre or one- third of what is was formerly.

Delta Area

In the Mississippi Delta, where about one-half of the population is colored, complete mechanization of cotton production with the help of a mechical picker has experimentally reduced the labor required to one-fifth of what is necessary with mule power and hand methods, the report states.

The further mechaniation of cotton production, Mr. Anderson admits, will necessitate transfer of labor to other work.

Industrialiation of the South, it is believed would afford colored persons opportunities to expand in various service trades such as gasoline distribution, local transport, amusement, cleaning and dyeing and the hotel and restaurant field.

Better Chances North

Courier, Charleston News

The Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, "Democratic" representative in congress from New York, or Harlem, advises colored people to leave the South and take up their residence in the North, and Alonzo Willis Jr., colored, editor of "The Negro South" New Orleans, replies that "the white people of the South can get along better without the negro than the negro can get along without the South." The News and Courier agrees with the advice of Democrat Powell that negroes not satisfied with the South had better go out of it. The going is now good. On the other hand, The News and Courier hopes that colored people of the kind that the cooperative farmers of Edisto and Yonges island are, who worked night and day and in the rain to harvest their potatoes, shipped them before the railroad strike and saved $10,000, will stay where they are. The more money they earn and save the better will The News and Courier be pleased. But for negroes to go to congress the chances are better in Chicago and New York. In New York a colored man though a Communist can be elected to public office.

Wed 6-19-46

RALPH McGILL

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga

If You Don't Like It Why Don't You?

Sun. 10-20-46

It is the somewhat moronic custom of many persons, upon reading any realistic criticism of Southern conditions by Southerners, to say with great smugness:

"If you feel that way about it, why don't you leave?"

The answer is, sadly enough, "they are leaving." And fast.

For every first-rate person who remains, three fold their tents and depart, leaving a steadily growing number of second and third-rate persons.

This applies to white and colored alike. For every first-rate Negro who leaves there are left four or five of the criminal-fringe class.

Apparently this satisfies the adle-pated persons who shout, "If you don't like it, why don't you leave?"

But that it should satisfy any thoughtful person or, more important, any person who genuinely loves his State or region and is determined to fight for it, is impossible.

That it should satisfy the breast-beaters, who are almost constantly to be found upon the rostrums, beating their bosoms and proclaiming their great and passionate love for the rocks and rills, the sunsets and cotton fields of their States, is hardly possible. Because, while the breast-beaters may be, and almost surely are, hypocrites and bores, they are not devoid of intelligence and are able to see a fact when they meet one in the big road.

One day a thoughtful politician will take these facts and win with them.

Exports Almost every Southerner is aware of the fact that some slight gain has been made in our industrial condition in the period since 1929. Industry is seeking to decentralize and get away from great concentrations of problems.

We justly point with pride to our exports of cotton, peaches, tobacco, peanuts and naval stores.

But what we carefully ignore, and resent being told, is that our greatest export product is human beings—our best and most ambitious human beings.

In the first 35 years after the War Between the States the Government census experts estimated that 5,000,000 native white persons left the South.

In 11 years before 1939 an approximate 1,000,000 farm families left Southern soil.

Since 1929 there have been two great periods of migration, for both whites and colored, one of the depression years and another of the war years just concluded.

In the five years after 1940, six Southern States lost 386,000 population. Mississippi lost heaviest of all, but Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina were close behind.

Figures Do these figures mean anything to us? In the 10 years prior to the second World War, the South had more men under 20 years of age than the rest of the country.

Yet, we had fewer men between 25 and 30 years than the rest of the nation.

What had taken place was obvious.

Thousands had done just what the moronic dolts have been suggesting they do—they had not liked it and had gone somewhere else. On the second thought, it is hardly fair to say they didn't like it. They did like it. They loved it. But they didn't like their opportunities and they didn't care for all pious breast-beating which declared everything perfection—so they departed.

The Citizens Fact-Finding Committee of Georgia, carefully checking the costs of education, estimated that in the 10 years before 1940 the State of Georgia had spent $1,000,000,000 in educating 400,000 young men and women who had left the State seeking opportunity—and found it. They didn't come back.

Is there anyone quite so unimaginative and dull-witted as to say, "Good riddance; you who are trained and educated depart from us and leave us the uneducated and the untrained and the ambitiousless"?

Example It is not, of course, that all those with education and ambition leave. But it is true that too many of them do. The graduating class of Georgia Tech is an example. The graduates of the excellent Georgia School of Technology who have

...ildren and their education, but it is still a ...29 per year per pupil as against $74.44 for ... I think too much of Southern children ... the rest of the country. I ... to be content with that.

The result is seen in the percentages.

Of those who remain in the South, one of four has gone beyond the fourth grade. We led the selective service records in rejections for illiteracy, bad health and poor teeth. Certainly we are not all "ignorant." But still we have managed to get our average citizen past the fourth grade only. And I resent it for him.

We sweat blood on education and pay out a great proportion of our dollar on our children ... Southern average of $34.29 p...

...moving passages in books, I ... And the South, God knows ... mentality.

I say again, if we love the South, we cannot isolate ourselves ... person, given to weeping at sad movies and ... A very sentimental person ... ks, I nevertheless hate false sentimentality. ... knows, pays a heavy price for its false senti... ...or refuse to fight to bring ou... ...a great proportion of ... the nation. We must fight to ... ...ght to give Southerners services and stand...

ards as good as those enjoyed by people elsewhere. We must show our real devotion by knowing the truth and thereby making ourselves free.

And if you don't like it you can go somewhere else.

So many are.

SHOULD NEGROES MIGRATE?

We have never contended that demagoguery was all on one side of any fence, and some of the northern rantings against EUGENE TALMADGE are just as disgustingly idiotic as the worst manifestations of "TALMADGISM" itself. Perhaps more so.

Unhappily, a good deal of the dangerous propaganda being currently loosed by the rabid anti-TALMADGITES is designed to inflame Southern Negroes; one jackass in New York has even suggested a "mass movement of Georgia's million Negroes to free-soil America"—this locale being quite vaguely defined as anywhere "north of the Mason-Dixon line."

Now it is of no special concern to us if Georgia Negroes want to make fools of themselves; we suspect, indeed, that Georgia would be well-rid of any Negro who would allow his reason to be upset by such gibberish.

But we always like to be helpful, and it happens that THE LEDGER editor lived for some years in the North, including seven in New York City; he can testify from studious observation that the Negro's lot "north of the Mason-Dixon line" is not necessarily and automatically happy.

It is true that many Negroes, especially in the arts, achieve resplendent successes in the North; many, many others achieve stations in life wholly out of reach "down South." But these are the exceptions, not the average. Your Southern agricultural Negro particularly—and this also goes for unskilled or semi-skilled in any trade—often finds *new barriers* in the North. He does not achieve a glorious personal emancipation. He tends to segregate—and the segregation is just as compulsory as down South!— in such squalid areas as Harlem, certainly one of earth's ugliest and dirtiest slums. He finds himself living in a world of strangers, with few if any privileges he wouldn't have back home; set in lonely discomfort among people and in a climate outside the orbit of his experience, and unsuited to his habits.

It is good to know that there are in the North some writers—and many newspapers—who are willing to report factually the situation as it exists. Such a paper is the *Christian Science Monitor* which recently published a most enlightening article on its editorial page by EDWARD B. ORR, who recites numerous examples of Negro hardship in the North.

Perhaps one item by Mr. ORR will serve to illustrate his point. He says there was a Negro educator who in early life worked in Tennessee as a plasterer. He had a union card, worked alongside white craftsmen. He moved to Chicago and visited the union headquarters. The union secretary tossed the card back at him, remarking: "No Niggers in this union, George. Get on your way."

Sick with disillusion, this Negro "got on his way"—back to Tennessee, sadder, wiser, poorer.

Says Mr. ORR: "Such experiences suggest that although in many ways the Negro's lot in the South is neither dignified nor happy, in still other ways the two races have worked out 'accommodations' which give the Negro some forms of security and freedom he will not find in many places in the North.

"They suggest that the Negro migrant from the South will often find himself less welcome than he was in the land he leaves behind, and that anything remotely resembling mass migration would build up hostilities and discrimination faster than they could possibly be dissolved.

"Every Negro I have known—and I have known a good many—is like anyone else: He isn't half so concerned about how he rates with strangers as with how he stacks up within his own circle. He wants to amount to something among his own."

This is in every respect sound gospel, because in essence it is the doctrine of human decency which knows no bounds of color, race, or religion, and which is not the exclusive property of any peoples, anywhere.

The instinct to "amount to something among your own" is the motivating impulse behind all human progress, and it is a strictly limited impulse.

Your average white American practices this doctrine. He doesn't care at all what Negroes think of him, or what Englishmen, Russians, or Chinamen think. He doesn't even care much what other Americans outside his particular social strata think of him, unless he be a politician, or inordinately cursed with vanity.

But he does care what his neighbors his friends, most particularly his family, think of him. All other doors may be closed against him; all others may hate him. But if in this tight circle of intimates he is loved, respected, trusted, life for him is complete.

This is merely another way of saying something which we have argued so often: That "segregation" is not a political or social ideology arbitrarily forced upon some one else: it is, rather, the instinctive urge of all decent human beings (regardless of race) to prefer the company of those with similar traditions, color and breeding, and to care very little for the company of any others.

If Georgia Negroes—or those who have a professional zest for inflaming Georgia Negroes—would stop talking so much about such unattainable and impossible abstractions as "equality," and would concentrate upon "amounting to something" among their own, Georgia and America would be better places in which to live.

And the socalled "racial problem"—a spurious thing, anyway, with many perfectly phoney convolutions—would vanish from the Southern scene and the American scene.

Life for Negroes in Georgia is far from perfect, but—and this is something we wish more people would think about—it is also *far from perfect for white people!*

The natural method of development for each race is to grow side by side, but not in fusion.

And each race will reach its fullest flower if every individual will stop worrying about how "he rates with strangers" and concentrate upon "how he stacks up within his own circle."

Within some such personally defined and *automatically segregated* circle every American will grow, and he won't grow anywhere else.

The fact is that outside such a circle your average human being—whether white or black—is invariably lonely and he usually gets in trouble.

Abolish Worst Jim Crow

The News and Courier Charleston, S. C.

The News and Courier greatly wishes that it could do something to put an end to the national "Jim Crow" whereby colored migrants from the South, in this time of popular migration, are practically kept out of all parts of Northern and Western states except segregated districts in their great cities and industrial centers. *News. 7-4-46*

MIGRATION ON IN GEORGIA

Birmingham, Ala.

Weekly Review

ATLANTA, Go., July, July 22—(NNPA). — The election of Eugene Talmadge to a fourth term as governor of Georgia to try out his white supremacy ideologies in this State was accepted philosophically by most colored residents of th State as well as his opponents in the Democratic primary of July 17. *7-27-46*

Some colored teachers in Atlanta said they were going to seek jobs in other States. and there is certain to be an increase exodus of colored people from urban centers and rural areas seeking a better life in other sections of the nation where they will not be subjected to inflamatory remarks of governing officials. *Sat*

For Negroes' Rights North

The News and Courier Charleston, S.C.

Of serious concern to the Southern people is, or should be the report that in Chicago is danger of race rioting. Saul D. Alinsky, founder of Chicago's "Back of the Yards Council", said at the first meeting of the newly formed "Commission on Community Organizations of the National Council of Christians and Jews" that "the neighborhood behind the Stock Yards where are 120,000 persons would be the 'powder keg' if a large riot should be touched off." *Sat. 12-14-46*

Rioting, which 100 policemen quelled, has in the last few days occurred when a truck was moving the household goods of a negro veteran into a housing project. The truck was stoned. "The project was the scene of several neighborhood demonstrations last week", and Mr. Alinsky "attributed them to local resentment against any occupancy of units in the housing project by negroes. Only one or two negro families remain, the others having been withdrawn under intimidation."

White people of the South insist that negroes enjoy the right to live in the North or the West as well as in the South. They demand that in those areas negroes who migrate from the South shall not be mistreated. shall not be intimidated, shall not be stoned. We are all living in an age of movement, of migration, and the whole United States should be open to residence by the colored people.

In the rural villages and on the farms of Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Iowa they should have the privilege of dwelling and earning a livelihood.

While the majority of the American negroes are and have been inhabitants of the South, in these times any able-bodied man can go anywhere. Travel is low-priced. Thirty-seven states as well as 11 in the South should be open to negroes and in not one of them should they be denied opportunity.

After World War I a race riot broke out in Chicago and how many negroes lost their lives in it has never been accurately reported. The number was large. It was a shameful and atrocious attack that white people made. It should not be repeated.

Respectable white people everywhere in the South demand that the right of negroes to be citizens and workers in other parts of the country shall be enforced by law, by police when necessary.

In South Carolina and other Southern states to come to the opinion of the Southern white people in the South amounts to strong argument for Southern negroes to migrate to Northern cities where they can go to school with white boys and girls. The News and Courier is sympathetic with the efforts of Northern industry which is likely "Liberals" to induce discontented colored people to the North and West to protect from deprive many negroes of their old way of living on Southern farms and plantations. right of The News and Courier appeals to the good people of the North and West to protect from ruffians negroes who come from the South to live among them.

Western *Good Migration Argument*
sustain *The Louisville Courier-Jo.* 11-8-46
In an article in The New Republic, New
people. York, about the "Crisis in Education" com-
ment on the neglect of schools for negroes
at this

46 1946

Migration

...ing at the hands of
voters in the November election.

Minimizing Negro Migration

Much is being said about the migration of Negroes from the South, but the magnitude of the movement is discounted by recent estimates which tend to prove that at the present rate of migration it will take 150 years for the Negro population of the South to be reduced to the national level.

In spite of all that is being said and all the fire that racial agitators are able to apply to this subject, the vast majority of Negroes are well satisfied to remain in the South, among the only real friends they ever had, and to work out their destiny in Dixie Land.

Northern Cities Invite Negroes

The News and Courier
11-14-46

Nothing could be plainer than that the American negroes have much better chances to obtain political offices in the Northern cities than they are likely to have in Southern states in many a year, and it follows as the night the day that negroes discontented in the South would better flock to the Northern states where is no Jim Crow. The Northern politicians and newspapers are extending to them a cordial invitation to come to their towns and make themselves at home, to send their children to schools with the white children and be of them and with them. These are times when travel is cheap and nothing is in the way of migration.

Charleston, S.C. Thurs. 11-14-

They Invite Negro Immigrants

The News and Courier

Especially noticeable in these singular times is that Northern cities, especially New York, are inviting negro immigrants from the Southern states. The News and Courier would not discourage this endeavor of the New Yorkers. (It is by no means confined to them though in that large city it is most active, vociferous and enticing).

The News and Courier does not doubt that the Northern cities are excellent places of residence for those negroes of the South discontented, who think themselves mistreated, maladjusted.

Charleston, S.C.

In the political campaign now ended the candidates of both parties, more generally and loudly those calling themselves Democrats, have painted the Southern states as a land of horror and cruelty for negroes.

By inescapble inference, they have painted their region as one in which negroes obtain rights and privileges, all the blessings of "Americanism".

Tues. 11-5-46

They stress that there is no "Jim Crow" in their cities. In truth, their cities are advertised as cities of refuge for Southern negroes.

These inducements held out by Northern leaders to Southern negroes to come and be of their people are ably and skilfully presented by Northern city newspapers as well as by candidates. It is a rare day that The Times, a leading and great newspaper of New York, does not contain arguments plainly and rather affectionately expressed or subtly implied that would cause Southern negroes to come to its great town. It is doing a noble and philanthropic work for negro immigration to New York. Other newspapers are working with it in the cause —the cause of finding homes and occupations for the oppressed.

While The News and Courier would have none of the negroes who are satisfied with their life in the South to leave it, it is heartily in sympathy with the Northern city candidates. The New York Times and its associates in their effort to inform the discontented negroes in our part of the country that they ought to come to them and enjoy liberty and equality.

These are days when anyone, unless a pauper, can travel. In 1945 the negroes of South Carolina, so we are informed by one of their newspapers, had an aggregate income of $300,000,000. If any of them would accept the cordial, hospitable, alluring invitations of the Northern candidates and The New York Times and other newspapers no one is hindering them.

Arguments for Negro Migration

The News and Courier Charleston, S.C.

The opportunities for negroes to advance in the world are greater in New York than in any other American city, Chicago and Detroit not excepted.

A native South Carolina negro, graduate of Benedict college, Columbia, has been elected a member of New York's state legislature. He is a "Democrat" and attorney, named Stevens, and is said to have been elected in a district having a majority of white residents.

Mon. 11-18-46

A native of Sumter, a negro, is a member of New York's legislature.

A negro has been elected state senator in Cleveland, and the two negro "Democrats", of New York and Chicago, now in congress have been reelected. The newspaper of Columbia, from which we gather the foregoing information, mentions a number of other negroes successful, in Northern states, in the recent elections.

Particularly suggestive is that Ben E. Davis, unsuccessful candidate for attorney general, received 87,431 votes in New York city, "the highest total ever given a Communist candidate".

The newspaper of negroes in the same issue tells of infamous and cruel treatment of negroes in parts of South Carolina by white people. They should be tried, and if found guilty, should be severely punished.

The newspaper of the negroes is clearly of opinion that negroes cannot hope for justice in South Carolina courts. The implied arguments for their migration from South Carolina to Northern states are persuasive.

No able-bodied negro of fair intelligence now in South Carolina will remain in the state if he believes the sayings of the Columbia organ of the negroes. Travel is easy and cheap and are not the slightest reasons for a negro to remain in a land where negroes are subject to injustice and persecution can be cited.

Leading newspapers published by white people in Northern cities make plain day by day that their communities are good homes for negroes. In their cities is no Jim Crow.

Half Of Portland-Vancouver Negroes Are Looking For Work

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-28-46

PORTLAND, Ore. — Of 12,000 able-bodied Negro workers in this city and Vancouver, every other one is looking for a job, according to a survey conducted recently in the metropolitan areas of both cities.

Collapse of ship building and ship repairs have done the most damage—tied in with the local United States Employment Office statement that Negroes as a whole lack skilled job qualifications.

Postwar job openings in the two cities are limited to "traditional Negro employment," in domestic labor, with railways, or as section hands or other jobs in the common labor bracket. As a result the Negro population in the two cities is dwindling, as workers who migrated here during the war seek other places where opportunities are available to them.

Wartime Population

During the war, Portland's Negro population of 1,934 was stepped up to 22,000, while Vancouver, with only three Negroes in its prewar days, zoomed to approximately 9,000.

Edwin C. Berry, executive-secretary of the Portland Urban League declares: "To complicate further the employment picture, the immigrants that show the greatest tendency to remain here are those from the rural South. This is true of both Negro and white immigrants. A disproportionate number of Negroes from the South have extremely low educational attainments and almost totally no agricultural backgrounds. Moreover, most of the Negro workers who have concentrated here possess a minimum familiarity with modern farm machinery.

On the brighter side, impossibility overbalanced, five Negroes are reported working with the local USES; several teachers are employed; trained social workers recreation workers and stenographers have permanent jobs, while a number of highly skilled artisans who immigrated to this city have managed to hold down posts in accord with their abilities. White employers of these persons admit they are fully capable.

Rural

Farm Population In South Shows Marked Decline

Reduction Of Cotton Acreage Blamed Mostly

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The farm population of the Southern states has declined nearly four million since 1935, John W. Mitchell, field agent of the extension service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, told the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges here last Thursday.

Addressing the group on agricultural extension service, Mr. Mitchell said the farm population had dwindled from 17,00 000 in 1935 to a little more than 13,000,000 at the present time.

He blamed most of the decline in farm population on the reduction of cotton acreage, stating that the decline of cotton production from 15,268,000 bales in the 1925-1929 period to 9,015,000 bales in 1945 had made fewer workers necessary on farms.

5 FACTORS

In addition he listed five economic factors directly affecting the Southern rural population. They are:

1. Steady increase in farm unit acreage, causing a reduction in the number of farm families required.
2. Substantial improvements in crop yields, allowing farmers to increase their production from 30 to 50 per cent, thus reducing the number of people needed to produce the yearly output.
3. Rapid increase in mechanization of farms.
4. Increased productivity due to increase of mechanization and wider knowledge of culture methods.
5. Steady downward trend of production costs.

The low income farmer is the one being squeezed out, Mr. Mitchell declared. His elimination is being controlled by the skill and the facilities which the farmer now finds available to him.

EXPENSES RISE

The $500 a year rural family of yesteryear now requires $1,500 or more a year, Mr. Mitchell declared.

"The average rural family of today is not content with what the same family would have put up with twenty years ago," he emphasized.

"Not even the "Live-at-Home Program" appeals to this family if it only means eating, although there might be plenty of nourishing food. Other comforts of life must be forthcoming. A modern home with furniture and conveniences, opportunity to go places and see and be seen, educational opportunities for the children as well as for the entire family. These are but a few of the demands of the present day rural family."

46 1946 Urban

San Francisco Non-White Figures Show 23,000 Gain

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-29-46

SAN FRANCISCO — According to the results of a special census taken Aug. 1, 1945, the non-white population here totaled 55,046, 33,186 males and 21,860 females, a gain of 23,211 over the 1940 total.

The total population of the city was 827,400 of which 59,753 or 7.2% lived in military installations. Of the non-white group, 3,109 were in military service.

Causes of Increase

In-migration of persons in the working ages and the increase in the birth rate during the war years are reflected in the increase over the 1940 figures of 634,536.

There was a population increase in each age group between 20 to 39 years despite the induction of men in these age groups into the armed forces.

Census tract data which shows the distribution of the city's population changes, notes that the 10 areas with the highest number of non-whites in 1945 accounted for 35,174 or 63.9% of the non-white population.

3 Tracts Increase

Three of these 10 sections were not among the tracts with the highest number of non-whites in 1940.

Of the 55,046 population, 3,662 were under five years of age and 281 were 75 and over, with the highest number, 6,529 between 45 and 54 years of age.

Negro Population Gains

Defender Chicago, Ill.

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—According to Metropolitan St. Louis Census committee reports, the Negro population of St. Louis and the surrounding four counties is 134,000, or 11.4 per cent of the total, representing a gain in numbers of more than 10 per cent over the 1940 census report. Sat. 6-22-46

Colored Population Of Norfolk Shows No Decline Since V-J Day

The Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.

By CLIFTON L. WILLIAMS

NORFOLK—Norfolk's Negro Population showed only a 776 decrease in 1945, it is indicated in a comparison of the federal 1944 interim census reports with the population estimates of the Norfolk Advertising Board as of Jan. 1, 1946.

1-12-46

According to the board's estimates, there were 71,920 Negroes in Norfolk at the close of 1945, as compared with the federal sample count of 72,056 in May, 1944.

UNUSUALLY STABLE

Although since the war ended in August there has been a heavy reduction in the civilian personnel in the local Navy Yard and a general cutback in employment in local industries formerly engaged in war production, the overall population apparently remained more or less constant.

The federal sample census for 1944 gave the city a population of 231,499, and the year 1945 closed with Norfolk having an estimated population of 232,000, 31 percent of which is estimated to be Negro.

1-12-46

SHRINKAGE ANTICIPATED

Earlier in the year, Francis E. Turin, manager of the board, anticipated that by January 1, the population would have shrunk to 178,500.

1-12-46

Mr. Turin told the Journal and Guide this week that it was his belief that on Jan. 1 there were 196,000 civilians in the city and 36,000 servicemen and women on permanent duty here. It was his conjecture that about one-fifth of the servicemen were Negroes or about 7,000.

TREND OVER THE YEARS

Census figures covering the past 44 years, however, indicate a gradual decline in the RATIO of the colored population to the white. For instance, when the city's population was 46,624 in 1900, there were 21,813 Negroes, or 47 percent of the total which made the city almost half white and half colored.

In 1910 Norfolk had a total population of 67,452, of which 29,004 was Negro, or 43 percent.

There was a further RATIO decline by 1920, when the total population was 115,777 with 46,311 colored, or 40 percent.

DOWNWARD PERCENTAGE

The downward ratio or percentage, although more Negroes are here, is shown by the following figures:

1930—total, 129,710; Negro, 46,696, 36 percent.

1940—total, 144, 332, Negro, 48,898, 31.2 percent.

1944—total, 231,499, Negro, 72,066, 31.07 percent.

Jan. 1, 1946, estimated total, 232,000; estimated Negro, 71,920, estimated percentage of Negroes, 31.

INCREASES LISTED

The INCREASE in the colored population in Norfolk since 1910, including the 1945 estimates, totals 30,000, as compared to an increase of 156,369 whites during the same period.

1-12-46

From a total of 21,918 in 1900 to 71,920 in 1945, colored people in Norfolk slightly more than trebled in number in the four decades.

From 24,711 in 1900 to 161,080 in 1945 the white population slightly more than quadrupled.

NEGRO POPULATION RISES

During the ten years between 1900 and 1910, Negroes in this city increased by 7,091. In the ten years between 1910 and 1920, the period in which World War I was fought, the increase was 17,307.

From 1920 to 1930, the years when the great depression was shaping up, the colored population figures here climbed by only 385.

From 1930 to 1940, the era in which the depression had its most dastardly effect, there was a decline of 793 in the number of Negroes in the city.

In the years, 1940 to 1944, there was a hike of 26,168 in Negro population here.

Mass Exodus From Dixie Hitting Cities, Report Says

Baltimore, Md.
Afro-American

WASHINGTON (ANP). — The mass colored exodus from the South between World Wars I and II is now bursting the seams of urban areas above the Mason and Dixon Line, according to a national survey report here last week.

1-26-46

One in every four city houses occupied by whites is substandard, while two out of every three occupied by non-whites are substandard, the impoverished sections resembling old shantytowns of the depression period, the report discloses.

Whereas at the end of World War I, colored persons concentrated in restricted areas in the oldest and most deteriorated areas in cities such as Philadelphia, East St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit and New York, now they are spreading out all over those cities.

Spreading Out in N.Y.

Harlem being overcrowded, New York's colored population has spread to Washington Heights, the Bronx, Williamsbridge, overflowing into the adjacent towns of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and Yonkers, while their numbers in Brooklyn and Long Island have increased similarly.

1-26-46

In Chicago, where 80% of the city is covered by restrictive covenants, colored residents are compelled to live on the crowded South Side, where 250,000 persons live in properties designed to accommodate less than 150,000.

Restrictions Increased

Other evidences of overcrowding are seen, especially in Baltimore, where the colored population is 20% of the total but occupies only 2% of the residential district, and in Los Angeles's "Little Tokyo," where 300,000 colored persons live in the area formerly housing 7,500 Japanese.

In San Francisco, where colored persons once lived wherver they pleased, restrictive covenants are being invoked in an effort to restrict the thousands of colored inmigrants to prescribed areas.

3 U.S. EDITORS REACH ROME

Negro Group Touring Europe Is Honored at Luncheon

N.Y. Times

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 25—Three United States Negro newspaper editors touring Europe under the auspices of the War Department, arrived in Rome today from Caserta and were guests of honor at a luncheon given by Col. Charles L. Dasher Jr., commanding the Rome area.

The party consists of Frank L. Stanley of The Louisville Defender, who is president of the Negro Publishers Association, William Walker of The Cleveland Call and Post, and Dowdall C. Davis of The Kansas City Star.

Sun - 5-26-46

They reached Caserta yesterday from Austria and will leave by air for Pisa on Monday to visit installations in the Leghorn area. They will leave the Mediterranean theatre on Wednesday for France.

Trouble Coming in California

by Miriam Roher

TAKE SAN DIEGO. A total of 289,000 men, women and children lived in the pleasant, leisurely environs of "Ramona's marriage place" in 1940, most of them existing comfortably enough on their savings or in the service, direct or indirect, of the United States Navy. Then war intervened. The Navy burgeoned into the most powerful the world has ever known and San Diego became one of its prime Pacific headquarters. At the same time, on barren stretches of San Diego tideland sprang up mammoth airplane plants employing tens of thousands of people.

The result was 126,500 added human souls in San Diego, a 44-percent increase in less than half a decade, just about one new resident for every two who had lived there before. Those 126,500 and their counterparts may become unwitting antagonists in a new civil war that is being fought—and will probably become fiercer within the next year—in most of the cities on the West Coast.

For make no mistake about it, the "in-migrants," as the busy wartime federal coördinating agencies called them, are still there, except for a very few. The siren song of the West has been heard for a long time. The wartime parvenus have been no more deaf to it than their predecessors in other migrations. But, unlike their predecessors, they will not be so readily absorbed. For this time they represent an employment problem. And a housing problem. And—possibly just as serious—a problem of social assimilation.

The plain, ugly truth of the matter is that the "old" residents of California (everyone who has been there longer than five years is by divine right a native son or daughter) dislike these wartime arrivals. Primarily, they fear them for economic reasons—the old-fashioned, justifiable fear of the depression-burned American for his job and his bread and butter. Except for a negligible minority of professional optimists, there is hardly a Californian who does not expect that, very shortly, there will be too few jobs to go around. The scarcity will be far more serious than elsewhere in the nation, because California has nothing to reconvert to. Where the airplane plants and the shipyards now stand there was nothing but space five years ago. The plants are still there but most of the war contracts are not. Some thoughtful Westerners still remember what happened to the migratory farm workers of the thirties, the last object of native sons' and daughters' resentment and of the League of California Cities. The views ciated Farmers and allied groups. But this new minor- she expresses are, of course, her own and not those of any ity, already muttered against in the midst of wartime organization. prosperity because of the crowding and discomfort The people are still there also, and they still want they caused, will soon be seen jobs. The "natives" want jobs too. Here are the seeds of a nasty conflict, already audible in unpleasant murmurings in street cars and over card tables. put up with in the name of patriotism.

Miriam Roher is a former member of the staffs of the California State Reconstruction and Reëmployment Commission and

To complicate the picture is the fact that so many of the recent arrivals have skins with pigmentation different from that of most Californians with prior residence. Between 1940 and 1944, San Diego's Negro population increased 75 percent; the Los Angeles area Negro group gained 78 percent; in the San Francisco Bay area the Negro population increased, staggeringly, 227 percent. 1-21-46

In time, as the more recent white residents learn the local customs about when and where to don slacks (or as the older residents learn from the newcomers, also a possibility), it will become more difficult to tell, at thirty paces, whether a man or woman is an Okie (as the newcomers are peevishly called) or a native daughter whose forebears came over the Rockies in a covered wagon. But even a myopic Californian knows a Negro from a white man.

Race riots, beside which the late disturbance in Detroit will look like a game of tag, are what some Californians see in the clouded crystal ball. In the vigilante tactics employed against returning Japanese Americans, they have another thermometer to measure the rising temperature.

Some Westerners, ostrich-like, refuse to recognize the problems they face. Many others, mole-like, cannot see them. Still others see it plain and bold and propose measures not entirely peaceable. But there are responsible elements among California leaders who are attempting intelligently to meet the postwar problem of white and colored and yellow minorities. Aware that economic ills bring out minority fever, they are trying primarily to feed their state vitamins in the form of jobs, to prevent the sickness altogether if they can.

On the state level, there is a California State Reconstruction and Reëmployment Commission, whose statutory objective is to "prevent unemployment," "promote the readjustment of displaced war workers" and "provide for postwar adjustment and reconstruction and to encourage economic and social improvement of the general public." The Commission has done nothing directly on the minority issue, either because of an enlightened realization that there is no sense treating symptoms when there are causes to be eradicated, or else because of an understandable reluctance to expose dirty linen in public. To its credit, it has publicly expressed itself on the subject of the migrants in a fashion quite distinct from the barroom braves.

"Migrants are an asset," boldly asserts this state agency in one of its pamphlets. "Migration has been one of California's chief avenues to greatness and growth." Then, in tacit recognition of the popular misconception that everyone who came to California after 1940 hailed from indigent surroundings in Oklahoma or Arkansas, "they [the migrants] are as varied as all the people in California, and they are similar in their variety to all the migrations in California's history." 1-21-46

The Commission predicts unemployment running anywhere from 400,000 to 1,000,000. Immediate mass joblessness is not expected, because ship-repair work, vacations by tired war workers, and plenty of military activity as the result of discharges and the Japanese occupation will keep many Californians busy for some time to come. This unemployment will be a creeping sickness, they expect, ending, by 1947 at the latest, in a panicky realization that all is far from well.

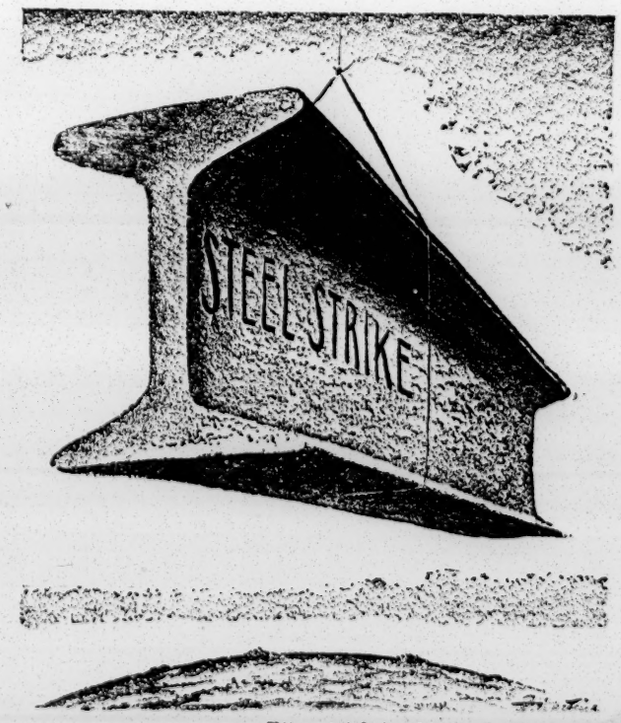
That wholesale unemployment will not come at once may turn out to be less than a blessing. It may prolong the period of official fiddling while California burns. Republican Governor Earl Warren put high on his legislative program the creation of a body to study political and economic discriminations against minorities. But the proposition was buffeted about in strong political currents and was officially listed as lost when the lawmakers recessed in June. A special session of the legislature met early in January to deal with some of California's problems. The Governor is asking for emergency legislation, and appropriations, for housing; an agency to make production and employment estimates along the lines of the federal full-employment bill; extension of vocational training; state loans to small business; and unemployment compensation for those out of work through illness. What the legislature will do with these worthy, though inadequate, proposals remains to be seen. 1-21-46

It is too soon to tell what will be the result of the swipes that the Reconstruction and Reëmployment Commission has made at the job question. Having firmly and publicly abjured responsibility for doing any planning itself, the Commission employs a field staff whose job is to stimulate California communities and business to do their own planning, to bring in new industries and to build public works (preferably, however, without recourse to the state's exchequer). The Commission has also been responsible for scores of committees set up to scurry about and find more peacetime job-giving enterprises. 1-21-46

Locally, San Diego itself represents one of the most active community-wide attempts to beat the postwar unemployment rap. A vigorous Chamber of Commerce postwar planning group talked the community into contributing $240,000 to be used as a kitty for research and promotional efforts. A $70,000 slice was used at once to pay for an industrial survey of San Diego's prospects, made by an Eastern firm skilled in such matters. Thirteen hundred pages of facts and statistics were the result, with recommendations centering about the chances for establishing 23 new industries in San Diego and expanding 19 existing ones. What the results will be in terms of jobs, and in terms of oil on the troubled waters of community conflict, no one knows, but the effort is commendable.

In the meantime the hypothetical Thoughtful Californian is worrying about other consequences of the liberal wartime injection of new plasma into his state's bloodstream. Even jobs for everybody will not eradicate overnight the fact that a good many of these new Westerners come from states where the "three r's" were not passed around to the general population. In other respects, also, the comparatively fancy cultural level of the people has gone down, due to the fact that some of the newer residents don't give a hang about shoes, or hot lunches for their children at noontime.

California's melting pot is boiling faster than ever. Nobody who knows anything about the history of the United States doubts that, ultimately, the results will be good. But before that happens, it is safe to predict some very stormy times.



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

How Strong a Thread?

ST. LOUIS AREA HAS 134,000 NEGROES

By R. C. Fisher

ST. LOUIS. (ANP)—The Negro population in St. Louis and its four counties now, amounts to 134,000, or 11.4 per cent of the total. The present Negro population is 10.7 per cent more than in 1940, when there were 121,074 in the area, the Metropolitan St. Louis Census Committee has announced.

Although St. Louis City ranks eighth in size nationally, the metropolitan area is well above the corresponding area of the country's seventh ranking city, Baltimore, area's population is 1,110,800, including 930,000 who live within the Baltimore city limits.

The population of the St. Louis area has increased more than 108,000 since the 1940 federal census, and by the end of this year will have gone up more than 168,000 over the 1940 total of 1,431,088, according to the committee's report.

Houchins, specialist in Negro statistics with the Commerce Dept.'s Census bureau. The city's total numbered the female, 33,186 to population was 827,400. Civilian males totalled 21,860. 827,400, or 5.6%, of the 30,234; females, 21,703. Of the population were city's total 59,753 military-popula- All except 3,109, or San Francisco's nonwhite population 1945 nonwhite popu- WASHINGTON, D. C.— military personnel, 2,952 men and 157 women tion, were nonwhite. Male nonwhites of both the civi- of 55,046 on Aug. 1, 1945, repre- sented a gain of 23,211 over 1940 (31,825), according to Joseph R. Population for the city proper now is estimated at 848,000, the committee said.

S. F. nonwhites gained 23,211